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Chinese Attack the City and Foreign

OUR CONSULATE DESTROYED.

Fleets Send Relief.

Washington Opinion That This May Be Regarded as a Declaration of War.

Admiral Kempf's Report Says Relief Force Includes 130 Americans-Previous Reports Allied Force Was Awaiting Reenforcement Before Proceeding to Tien-Tsin-Uneasiness Over the Lack of Con-Armation of the Report That Admiral Seymour's Column Has Reached Pekin -More Rumors at Shanghal of Massacres in the Chinese Capital-Paris Government More Hopeful of the Situation-None of the Powers Relaxes in the Preparations for Sending Larger Forces to China.

WASHINGTON, June 21.-An official despatch received here this afternoon from Rear Admiral Kempff, commanding the American equadron at Taku, China, is interpreted by officials to mean that the Chinese Government has committed a hostile act which is practically a declaration of war against the United States and other nations. Admiral Kempff says that the American consulate at Tien-Tsin has been destroyed by a bombardment, and this is taken to mean that the Chinese Imperial Artillery conducted the shelling, as the Boxers are supposed to be without big guns, or, if they had them, are not capable of using them. Admiral Kempff's despatch, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, is as

"TAKU, via Chefoo, June 21.-Tien-Tsin being bombarded. American consulate and much of foreign concessions destroyed. Relief en route. including 130 Americans in command Major

James W. Ragsdåle of California is the United States Consul at Tien-Tsin. He was appointed to the consulate on Sept. 17, 1897. The other officers of the consulate are Sylvester G. Hill of Washington State, vice-consul and Restrand Ragsdale of California, marshal. Consul Rags-

The commander of the relief column sent to Tien-Tsin by Admiral Kempff is Major Littleton W. T. Waller of the Marine Corps. who was the detachment of 100 marines sent from the the Solace to assist Admiral Kempff. has been in the Marine Corps just twenty years. The fact that a marine officer is in command of the column indicates that all of the 130 men are marines, as it is customary to put a naval officer in command of a shore detachment which includes bluelackets.

No news o' importance other than Kempff's degratch has been received by the Government. The statement printed in New York that the President has news that all the foreigners in Pekin had been massacred and that Tien-Tsin is being bombarded by warships is denounced as a fake at the White House and in other official quarters. The seriousness of the situation is realized by the Officers of the Administration, and none of them is willing to be quoted as to the probable outcome of the bombardment of Tien-Tsin, with its destructive effects on the American Consulate and the foreign quarter. Further advices are deemed necessary to justify action that would be tantamount to a declaration of war against China, but it is regar ed as certain that more American troops will be sent to Taku At this writing it is not possible to outline the policy of the Government. That will probably be determined within the next few days. Should the situation at Pekin and Tien-Tsin be as the Government suspects, the President may deem it necessary to call an extra session of Congress to devise means of giving better protection to American interests in China and to determine whether a state of war involving the United States exists.

Admiral Remey telegraphed the Navy Department to-day that the naval transport Zafiro had left Cavité for Hong Kong with about 160 seamen for the battleship Oregon. The Zafiro will take four days for the run to Hong Kong, and it will be at least a week before the big armor-clad can reach Taku, whither she was ordered this week. was short in her crew and the vessel. It is supposed at the Department that most of the Oregon's men will be landed at Taku. The supply ship Iris left Manila to-day for Taku with enough provisions and other stores to last 900 men for three months. The training ship Buffelo, whose 400 men are to be transferred to the American warships on the Asiatic station, left Southampton. England, for Gibralter to-day on her way to Manila. The gunboat Don Juan de Austria, which is visiting Chinese ports where American interests may require protection, arrived at Canton yesterday. Admiral Remey has decided not to send the cruiser New Orleans to Taku. He telegraphed the Navy Department this morning that she has been directed to take station off the north coast of Luzon. Minister Wu called at the State Department

this morning. He continued to maintain an air of hopefulness and declared that newspaper

Superb Dining Car Service perienced travelers say the meals in the Dining of the New York Central are the best they have found East or West.—Ads. reports about danger to foreign Ministers could not be true. He told the Secretary of State that he had word from the Viceroy of Nanking, who said that he would be able to answer for the safety of foreigners and missionaries and the preservation of peace and order in the three great provinces of the Yang-Tse-Kiang. What these provinces are could not be learned. The map shows that Nanking is near the coast and not far from Shanghai, while the Yang-Tse-Kinng River flows through the provinces of Kiangtsu.

adjoining are the Hupeh and Houman. PERIN STILL CUT OFF.

Nganuber and Szechuen. Other provinces

Incasiness About the Fate of Foreign Representatives There Not Much Allayed.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. LONDON, June 21.-There is still a disquieting absence of authentic news from Pekin and also concerning Admiral Seymour's force. The uneasiness is increased by Admiral Kempff's message to the American Navy Department. His reference to the despatch of a relief party to Tien-Tain is nterpreted in some quarters as meaning that events have forced the hands of the allies ompelling them to move without waiting the reënforcements that are considered necessary. By many the divergence in Admiral Bruce's and Admiral Kempff's despatches. which were apparently transmitted from Taku on the same day, is regarded as furnishing a hope that the American Admiral was misled by a native rumor, as the Japanese officers were the other day, and that the situation is less serious than Admiral Kempff believed.

This is Admiral Bruce's despatch

"TAKU, via Chefoo, June 21-There has been no communication with Admiral Seymour for seven days nor with Tien-Tsin for five days. The allies hold the Taku forts and Tong-ku securely. They will advance to the relief of Tien-Tsin when in sufficient strength. Troops are expected from Hong Kong to-morrow and 800 from Wei-Hai-Wei on June 23.

"It is believed that fighting is constantly going on around Tien-Tsin. Our garrison there should be 3,000

"The following proclamation was agreed on this morning and will be issued immediately: "The Admirals and senior naval officers of

the allied Powers in China desire to make known to all Viceroys and authorities on the coasts and rivers, and in the cities and provinces of China that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and other peoples who oppose them on the march to Pekin for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen '"

In the House of Commons this afternoon Under Foreign Secretary Brodrick said he regretted to say that there was no authentic information from China. The last communidale is supposed to have his family with him in | cation from Sir Claude Macdonald; the British Minister, was received nine days ago. Admiral Seymour's force, when last heard of seven days ago, was some thirty or forty miles porthwest of Tien-Tsin and about the same distance from Pekin.

says there is a generally discredited rumor in circulation that the foreign Ministers at Pekin have been murdered and that Admiral Seymour, the commander of the allied naval terms herewith set forth are requested to proceed to be sent themselves to the commanding officers the troops at the most convenient station, while probable that the whole of the Hiroshims mour, the commander of the ailied naval is probable that the whole of the Hiroshims Chinese division, which is commanded by Gen Fukushima, will be affoat shortly.

The Russian cruiser Rurik has arrived at Yokohama with the new Russian Minister to Japan aboard. She will leave for Taku to-day. A force of British blue jackets has been landed

at Woo-Sung to protect the telegraph station. but as no signs of danger were found the men were reembarked.

It is noteworthy that the situation is viewed official quarters in Paris and Berlin with a certain degree of optimism. M Delcassa, the French Foreign Minister, in a declaration in the Chamber of Deputies, contended that there was absolutely nothing to justify the alarming reports of the last few days, while officials in Berlin do not conceal their disposition to believe that the foreign envoys in Pekin will be found to be safe. These hopeful views, however, do not affect the governments' preparations to strengthen their forces in China. Germany's decision to send out two naval batteries with a total of about 2,200 men, involves the greatest undertaking of the kind that she has yet attempted, but all the departments are working together with characteristic exactness and the men will be ready in a few days.

The coincidence of the death of Count Mure vieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, occurring at the very heighth of the crisis, with which he was supposed to be particularly associated, is remarked by the press as having a grim dramatic appositeness. The comments are generally tinged with the ineradicable suspicion and mistrust with which all the acts of Russian politicians and diplomatists are viewed here. Englishmen, it s contended, cannot, without affectation, pretend that Count Muravieff had any friendliness for their country, and they cannot easily forget the series of doubtful transactions connected with occupation of Port Arthur and Tallenwan by Russia or the curious laxity with which Count Muravieff treated solemn undertakings. A despatch to the Times from Shangha that steamers which left Taku after bombardment of the forts there the foreign fleet have arrived at Their officers report Shanghai. Boxers caused great destruction on the night of June 15 in the native city of Tien-Tsin in the presence of the foreign troops, who, however, were sufficiently strong to protect the foreign settlement. The tornedo boat destroyer Whiting has arrived at Chefoo from Taku. She has an unexploded Chinese shell in one of her boilers. going to Nagasaki to repair.

SHANGHAL, June 21 .- The British torpedo boat destroyer Whiting has arrived at Chefoo. Her commander reports that nothing has been heard from Admiral Seymour's International force in six days.

VIENNA, June 21.-Official advices received from Tokio say that one hundred officers and men who were wounded at Taku were conveyed to the Japanese marine depot at Said, where they were cared for by the surgeons and nurses of the Red Cross Society

Chicago and Return, 817. Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good go FILIPINOS WANT PEACE.

LEADERS OF THE BEATEN FORCES NOW TRY TO MAKE TERMS.

Meet at Manila With Aguinaldo's Approval and Prepare a Statement of Their Desires to Be Submitted to Gen. MacArthur-Latter Issues His Amnesty Proclamation -Captured Generals Liberated for Half a Day That They May Attend the Conference.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, June 21 .- A series of conference between the Filipino leaders and Gen. Mac-Arthur and the Philippine Commission resulted in the as-embling to-day of 200 of the most influential Filipinos, including ex-Ministers of Aguinaldo's Cabinet and military officers who had legislated and fought against the Amerisans, and thirty prisoners, who had been liberated for half a day to take part in the meeting. Among the latter were Generals Montenegro, Del Pilar, Garcia, Torres, Maca-

The meeting was held at Carmen, the resi-dence of Senor Paterno. The element favorable to the Americans was conspicuously absent. Three hours were devoted to the discussion of in arrangement to bring about dignified and honorable peace. Finally a scheme comprisng seven propositions, subject to Aguinaldo' pproval, was unanimously adopted and will be resented to Gen. MacArthur.

This scheme includes, first, a general amnest; by both the Americans and Filipinos, second the return of confiscated property, third, the providing of offices for Filipino general officers n the new militia, fourth, the use of sufficient evenue of the islands to relieve the distress of he impoverished people, fifth, a guarantee of personal rights according to the American Contitution, sixth, the establishment of civil government at Manila and in the provinces, and eventh, the expulsion of the friars.

The spirit of the assembly was apparent, since the members believe that Aguinaldo will abide by their decision. Senor Paterno declared: "All failing to observe the mandates issuing from this chair, which is backed by Aguinaldo, are criminal traitors.

This was the first general meeting of Filipinos since the fall of Tarlac. There were numerous heated debates and considerable difficulty was found in excluding political discussions. All those who took part in the meeting were in favor of peace.

President Taft of the Philippine Commission, speaking of the meeting said: "These people deal in glittering generalities. They are unable to grasp details. However, this morning's work is an excellent indication. I hope the movement will continue, subject to necessary modifications."

Should an understanding be had with Gen. MacArthur the junta proposes to negotiate with the commission concerning a civil govern-

AMNESTY TO FILIPINO REBELS. Text of the Proclamation Issued by Gen. Mac-

Arthur at Manila To-day. WASHINGTON, June 21 .- The following notice of amnesty was promulgated by Gen. Mac-

Arthur at Manija to-day: "By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announce annesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future to all per sons who are now or at any time since Feb. 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or a civil capacity, and who shall within a period of ninety days from the date hereof formally renounces all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philipprines. The privilege

cording to rank, make provision for their immediate wants, prepare the necessary records and thereafter permit each individual to proceed to any part of the archipelago according to his own wishes, for which purpose the United States will furnish such transportation as may be available, either by rallway, steamboat or wagon. Prominent persons who may desire to confer with the Military Governor or with the Board of American Commissioners will be permitted to visit Mantia, and will as far as possible be provided with transportation for that purpose. In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances which, since 1896, have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute soldiers during the translury period which must cording to rank, make provision for their in diers during the translory period which must evitably succeed a general reace, the military thorities of the United States will pay 30 sos to each man who presents a rifle in good

Major-Gen., U. S. V., Military Governor.

Reported Plan to Replace the Emperor on the Throne Under European Control.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. COLOGNE, June 21.-The Magdeburg Gazette says it has good authority for stating that there s been an exchange of notes recently between the Powers on the subject of China The idea is to depose the Dowager Empress and replace the young Emperor on the throne with a council under European control. No Power is to make any attempt at territorial aggrandize

tique publishes an interview with a Russian diplomat regarding the action of the Powers in China. He says that there is no war against China, but that the operations are for the proection of Europeans and the prevention of a recurrence of the troubles. The personage representing the supreme power ought not to be replaced. The only policy which avoids a the status quo, which should be better assured.

FRENCH SUSPICION OF ENGLAND. Surprise Expressed at the Latter's Activity

on the Yang-tee-Klang. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, June 21.-Considerable surprise is ex-

pressed and some anxiety felt in official circles in Paris over the large naval force which England is assembling on the Yang-tse-Kiang, where it is said the mandarins are doing their duty and peace prevais. It is thought that such a naval force would be more beneficial in north China or at Canton to suppress the West River pirates.

LI HUNG CHANG WONT GO

Cancels Passage From Canton Recause Threatened Outbreaks After His Departure.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Hong Kong, June 21.—Canton advices say that owing to the representations of the foreign Consuls that trouble was likely to break out during his absence, Li Hung Chang has can-celled his passage on a steamer to the north selled his passage on a steamer to the north and has consented to remain in Canton. The Vicercy was about to start for Pekin to settle the trouble there.

PILLAGING BY ROBBER BANDS. British Have Taken Measures to Guard the Kowloon Frontier.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN Hong Kong, June 21. - Robber bands are pilaging in the neighborhood of Sam-Chun, near the Kowloon frontier. The Chinese author-ities are unable to check them. The British have taken measures to prevent the disturb-ances from spreading to British territory.

FRANCE'S FORCE IN CHINA

Will Have 4.000 Men, Eight Cruisers, Four Gunboats and a Despatch Boat. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN

Panis, June 21 .- In the Chamber of Deputies o-day M. Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that he had received a cable message from the French Consul at Yunnan which stated that the situation had improved and that preparations were being taken to mee any emergencies. France and Russia, the despatch said, were acting in complete accord. French troops to the number of 4,000, the Minister said, would soon be in China. There would also be in Chinese waters eight cruisers four gunboats and one despatch boat. It was estimated that the French and Russian forces

would equal those of any of the Powers. A despatch to the Figure from Marseilles save the French Government has approached the navigation companies with a view to chartering steamships for the conveyance of 1,000 troops to China.

CASTELLAMARE, June 21 .- The British cruisers Isis and Dido have been detached from the Mediterranean squadron and ordered to China. They have sailed for Malta.

Rome, June 21.-Three more Italian cruisers are preparing to go to China. The Government s considering the advisability of despatching 1,000 troops, part of whom will possibly be Assaris from Erythrea, officered by Italians.

WOMBN STRIPPED BY STRIKERS. Mob in Dayton Follows the Example of the t. Louis Law Breakers.

DATTON, June 21.—The striking cigarmakers and laundry workers imitated St. Louis mol methods in this city to-night. At the Troy laundry a crowd of hoodlums gathered about 6 o'clock and as the non-union workers began to leave the establishment greeted them with stones, bricks, c ubs and chunks of coal. Several were injured. A. D. Miller was struck on the head with a slungshot and knocked sense less. He was terribly kicked and beaten. He was picked up by the police after the mob had been dispersed and taken to his home. He

may die At Schaeffer's cigar factory a crowd of striking girls attacked the women who had taken their places, tearing their clothing, beating them with clubs, pulling their hair and otherwise maitreating them. Several girls were stripped almost to the skin by the mob, the men cheering on the attacking party. Similar scenes occurred at Weinrich's factory, though at the lat ter place the police arrived before much damage had been done. The street near Schaeffer's factory after the mob had been driven off was overed with scraps of women's clothing and millinery, every garment and hat captured from a non-union woman having been torn to shreds. An extra detail of police will hereafter guard all laundries and cigar factories till the trouble is over.

GIRL BEATEN IN ST. LOUIS. Attacked by Four Women for Riding on a

Boycotted Street Car. St. Louis, Mo., June 21 -The West End

comes to the front with a woman-beating case by strike sympathizers. Joan Welsh, 17 years old, alighted from a Vanderveer avenue car on Lucky street to-day and was attacked by four omen, who struck her repeatedly as she ran toward her home. The screams of the girl brought her brother to the scene and the assailants ran away.

Herman Schumacher, the saloon keeper who drove Ms. Pauline Hesser from his saloon on Decoration Day when she sought refuge there from a mob which attacked her for riding on a car, was found guilty of assault and battery to-day and fined \$1. The verdict is looked upon as a travesty. The jurors were selected from South St. Louis.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN KILLED Run Over Early This Morning on the Coney

Island Creek Bridge Two young women were struck by a troller car on the Coney Island Creek Bridge at 1.30 o'clock this morning and were instantly killed. The car had reached the middle of the bridge when suddenly screams came from beneath the wheels. The car went on 150 feet before it could be stopped.

Then the conductor and motorman and some of the passengers went back and found the two

Both women had evidently been instantly killed. The bodies were taken to the Coney Island police station and were there identified Brooklyn, and Miss A. Anderson, address un known.

The motorman and conductor were locked up on a charge of homicide.

SWIFT ELECTRIC CARS.

Expected to Run on the Consolidated Road at the Bate of 65 Miles an Hour.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 21.-A high power electric motor car was tested over the New Canaan branch of the Consolidated railroad this afternoon, and the officials of the road are confident that it can maintain its alleged speed of sixty-five miles an hour. New Canaan is about ten miles from Stamford. The trip to the town was made in 12 minutes and 15 seconds and the return trip in 9 minutes and 30 seconds. Owing to curves in the road the motors were not run at full power. There are two motors to each truck. The car is the first of a number which are to be used between Providence and Fall River. The distance is seventeen miles and it is proposed to make the trip in fifteer

AERONAUT DROWNED AT TOLEDO. Wind Changed Suddenly and Carried Him Out

Tolebo, June 21.-Arthur Ledyard, an seronaut and parachute jumper, was drowned in Lake Erie this evening. He was giving as exhibition at the butchers and grocers' picnic, which was held a Presque Isle, outthe city limits. Just after he ascended wind shifted and instead of drifting toward the city, as he expected, he was carried out over the lake. He evidently abandoned hope of the parachute and was seen climbing up into the rigging of the balloon. Suddenly the balloon collapsed and dropped into the lake. Steamers had started in the wake of the balloon, but before they arrived Ledyard had gone down.

POLYGAMIST ROBERTS GUILTY.

Convicted in His Own City of Violating th SALT LAKE, Utah, June 21 .- The jury in the second trial of the case of B. H. Roberts, who was barred from Congress because he is a polygamist, and who was charged here with un lawful cohabitation with Margaret Shipp Rob erts, his plural wife, returned a verdict of guilty to-day after being out fifteen minutes. Three ballots were taken. The defendant made no defence, but submitted the matter on an agreed statement of fact that he married Dr. Margaret Shipp Roberts a number of years ago as a plural wife, and that the relationship has never been severed, and that he still recognizes her as such

THAT RING AROUND THE SUN. Seen Again in Columbia, S. C., But Twas

Lighter Yesterday. COLUMBIA, S. C., June 21.-The phen of a ring around the sun was noticed again to day. It was slightly cloudy, however, and the ring was more luminous than yesterday. Many persons observed it with glasses. The weather

Rely Upon Platt's Chlorides

M'KINLEY -- ROOSEVELT.

Republican Standard Bearers for the Campaign of 1900.

BY ACCLAMATION.

No Other Men Presented for the National Ticket.

STIRRING DEMONSTRATIONS.

Harmonious Outcome of the Party's Great Convention.

Proceedings of the Day Begun by the Withdrawal of the Quay Resolution to Cut Down the Southern Representation-Foraker Stirs the Convention Mightly in His Speech Nominating McKinley for President -Scene of Enthusiasm That Followed Surpassed Only Twice in Twenty Years in National Conventions of Either Party - Roosevelt Seconded the Nomination and a Tumuit Greeted His Appearance -Other Speeches Seconding the Nomination and Then Came the Roll Call Showing McKinley's Unanimous Selection -lowa Presents the Name of Roosevelt Ensues-Senator Depew Seconds the Nomi-New Story-Roosevelt's Vote Lacks One of McKinley's, His Own-Hanna Made Chairman of the New National Committee-The Departure of the Delegates for Home.

For President-WILLIAM McKINLEY of Canton. For Vice President-THEODORE ROOSEVELT of

yster Bay, N. Y. PHILADELPHIA, June 21.-This was the great and inspiring Presidential ticket which the Republican National Convention nominated to-day. The President, of course, received a renomination. Every one of the 926 votes in the convention was cast for him. Gov. Roosevelt, for Vice-President, received 925 votes. New York State was entitled to 72 votes. It cast only 71. Gov. and naturally did not vote for himself.

The renomination of the President and th nomination of Gov. Roosevelt for Vice-President were accompanied by the wildest evidences of approval. It was a scene which will be remembered for many a day by those who participated in it. The machinery of the convention was in splendid working order. The bitterness and rancor of the last three days had passed away. The day was almost perfect. The sun shone brightly. It was rather warm in the middle of the day, but at no time was there any great discomfort. The trolley lines running to the convention hall were jammed long before the convention was ready to be gin the work which was to end with the nominations. Every kind of vehicle that was ever built for the purpose of carrying human beings was drafted into service Three thousand extra seats were put in the convention hall. This was in response to emphatic demands for more room. Outside the convention hall there were thousands who could not get in, but so uniform was the good feeling that even those who were debarred from entering the convention hall lolled on the grass outside and heard the rolling cheers which greeted the names

of McKinley and Roosevelt. WOMEN ADD CHARM TO THE SCENE.

Many happy recollections will be entertained by those who looked over the vast audience in the convention hall. Never were there so many ladies present at a Republican National Convention. Their bright faces depicting the keenest interest in the proceedings, the many hues of their gowns, the rainbow colors of the hats worn by them, and their gentle though profound ignorance of the essential elements of practical politics as demonstrated in the working of a national convention were not by any means the least of the attractions. Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the Vice-Presidential candidate, sat in a front seat in the gallery where she could see every fleeting glance of her husband's face. Her face lighted up at the tremendous cheers for him. In some respects it resembled the gentle and fine face of Mrs. McKinley on the day that she sat in the Senate gallery at Washington and saw her husband

inaugurated President of the United States. All in the audience, high and humble, were disposed to believe and, moreover, to assert that the two great bands in the galleries were especially effective with their great collection of national airs. Sitting beside Permanent Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge on the rostrum was the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Ryan of the Roman Catholic See at Philadelphia. He wore the black and purple robes of his clerical office. Upon his breast was a great gold cross, and upon the third finger of his right hand was the signet ring of an Archbishop of his Church On the first day there were two prayers, one by a clergyman of the Methodist Church and the other by a clergyman of the Baptist Church. On the second day a clergyman of the Episcopa Church made the prayer.

ARCHBISHOP BYAN'S PRAYER To-day Archbishop Ryan delivered an invo-With the great audience of 15,000 on

Fourth of July Tours

its feet the Archbishop in the picturesque and dignified robes of his office, with uplifted arms

and closed eyes, said:

His substance and the splendor of His glory, the Light of Light Who illumines every man who cometh into this world, we lift up our hearts and voices to Thee, who as we speak sittest at the right hand of the Father, to Thee, Jesus Christ, and pray Thee to bless this great assembly, this nation, and its ruler.

"O, send down wisdom that sitteth by Thy throne that she illumine the intellects and purify the hearts of Thy servants, and suggest such principles and action as may best conduce to the permanent welfare of Thy people. May our rulers rise above consideration of personal or party interests and realize the awful importance of their position as ministers of Thy power. O King of Kings.

"Unify all these varied elements that they may hear, and, hearing, obey the one voice of authority which is but the echo of Thy own divine voice. And, O Spirit of Love, let it be a union not only of obedience, but of affection. And if in the past any injustice has been done to any class, let reparation be made. Let the children of those whose fathers were once enslaved be never made to feel inferiority, and let the children of the forest whose an cestors owned the glorious mountains and rivers and rich plains and laughing valleys of this fair land, let them be loved by the great

beart of the nation "And we ask of Thee, O Spirit of Love and Unity, to banish far from the land all religious bigotry. Bless, O Triune God, this glorious young country: make us truly loval to Thee truly grateful to Thee, truly obedient to Thee that, walking in the light of intelligence and in the vigor of chastity, we may work out our manifest destiny on earth, and may fortunately join the chorus of all nations, chanting, Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to

the Holy Ghost. AMEN. QUAY WITHDRAWS HIS RULES. The great multitude sank into their seats as one man and woman. Ex-Senator Quay of Pennsylvania was upon his feet. The cheers that rolled out at sight of him made even the crimson peonies on the rostrum tremble. Mr. Quay has certainly been a favorite in this convention. He has many friends in this city, and every one of them has besieged the National Committee for tickets to the convention. Every one seemed to have inherited the stoutest of ungs and the most resonant of voices. Every time Mr. Quay stood upon his feet these Pennsylvanians greeted his presence with violent proers. Permanent Chairman Lodge quickly recognized Mr. Quay, and the Pennsylvania statesman in that purring voice of his, which is so familiar to his friends and which is like the softly modulated tones of the late Samuel J. Tilden of New York, announced that he wished to withdraw his objections to rules 1 and 12 of he Committee on Rules.

Mr. Quay's amendments to these rules prorided for a smaller representation of Republican delegates to the national conventions from naturally Democratic States. When Senator Hanna at midnight had announced that he was or Theodore Roosevelt of New York for Vice-President it was known that Mr. Quay would not press his objections to the report of the Committee on Rules. The full report of the Committee on Rules was quickly adopted. Mr. Quay, speaking of his action, said later:

"I decided upon this step this morning, for the eason that the debate-over my proposed amendnents to the Committee on Rules would use up at least two days of the convention's work." The Pennsylvania statesman made this statenent, smiled grimly, winked a'most solemnly and wound up by saying that was sufficient explanation for his conduct in announcing that he had decided not to press his amend-

ments. tones, which could be heard far back in the convention hall, announced:

"Nominations for President are now Immediately there was uproarious ing. All knew it was coming. Senator Lodge did not use the pretty gavel which was given to him yesterday. He quickly grasped the uge mallet of oak which was provided by the National Committee for the practical use of attempting to keep this convention in order Massachusetts statesman wielded gavel as though he was a cooper by trade or had been brought up in a boiler factory. Down it came with a crash. There were a dozen crashe before order was restored and Mr. Lodge could

"The clerk will call the roll of States. The clerk who called the roll of States had a roice like a fog horn. He lives in Columbus, the State capital of Ohio. He is familiarly known as "Deacon" Molloy. "Alabama," roared Molloy and back came a squeaky voice from the chairman of the Alabama delegation saying:

"Alabama yields to Ohio." Another great outburst of cheering inter rupted the proceedings. The Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker, sentor Republican Senator from the President's State and head of the Ohio delegation, had been selected to present the President's name to this convention. Senator Foraker has always been a great favorite in Republican National conventions. He made the nominating speech for the President at St. Louis in 1896. He is a very sturdy speak er. He uses few gestures. But in his phatic moods his head swings and his white hair jumps about from rig t to left. Senato Foraker is earnestness itself. As he left his seat to walk to the rostru he was greeted with fine outburst of cheers. As he faced the multitude more cheers rang out for him. All the way through Senator Foraker received an

Feraker Names McKinley.

Senator Foraker said: MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMAN OF THE CONVENTION: Alabama yields to Ohlo, and thank Alabama for that accommodation. Alabama has so yielded however, by reason of a fact that would seem in an important sense to make the duty that has been assigned to me a superfluous duty, for Alabama has yielded because of the fact that our candidate for the

ause of the fact that our candidate for the residency has in fact been already nominated Applause.]

He was nominated by the distinguished Senator from Colorado when he assumed the duties of temporary chairman. He was nominated again yesterday by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts when he took the office of permanent chairman and he was nominated for a third time when the Senator from Indiana yesterday read us the platform. [Applause.] And not only has he been thus nominated by this convention but he has also been nominated by the whole American people. [Applause.] From one end of this land to the other in every mind only one and the same man is thought of From one end of this land to the other in every mind only one and the same man is thought of for the honor which we are now about to confer, and that man is the first choice of every other man who wishes Republican success next November. [Applause.] On this account it is that it is not necessary for me or any one else to speak for him here or elsewhere. He has already spoken for himself [applause] and to all the world. He has a record replete with brilliant achievements [applause], a record that speaks at once of his performances and is his highest eulogy. It comprehends both his highest eulogy. It comprehends both peace and war and constitutes the most striking illustration possible of triumphant and inspiriting fidelity and success in the disharge of public duty

Four years ago the American people confided to him their highest and most sacred trust. Behold with what results. He found the industries of this country paralyzed and prostrated. He quickened them with a rew life that has brought to the American people a prosperity unprecedented in all their history. He found the labor of this country everywhere idle he the labor of this country everywhere idle the labor of the everywhere employment. He has given it everywhere in despair, he has made it everywhere prosperous and buoyant with hope. He found the mills, and shops, and

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factories and mines everywhere closed: they are now everywhere open. And while we here deliberate, they are sending their surplus products in commercial conquest to the very ends of the earth. Under his wise guidance our fir a icial standard has been firmly planted high above and beyond assault, and the wild cry of 16 to 1, so full of terror and long hair in 1896, has been put to everlasting sleep along side of the lost cause, and other cherished Democratic heresies, in the catacombs of American politics. (Applause | With a diplomacy never excelled and rarely equalled, he has overcome what at times seemed to be insurmountable difficulties and has not only opened to us the door of China, but he has advanced our interests every land.

Mr. Chairman, we are not surprised by this for we anticipated it all. When we nominated him at St. Louis four years ago, we knew he was wise, we knew he was brave, we knew he was patient, we knew he would be faithful and devoted, and we knew that the greatest possible triumphs of peace would be his; but then little knew that he would be called upon to emergency came. It came unexpectedly, as wars generally come. It came in spite of all he could honorably do to aver it. It came the find the country unprepared for it, but it found him equal to all its extraordinary requirementa. (Applause.) And it is no exaggeration to say that in all American history there is no chapter more brilliant than that which chronicles, with him as out Commander-in-Chief, our victories on land and sea. (Applause.)

NEW GLORY OF THE PLAG.

with him as out Commander-in-chief, our victories on land and sea. [Applause.]

In one hundred days we drove Spain from the Western Hemisphere, girded the world with the splendor of our power. [Applause.] The American name has a new and greater significance now. Our flag has a new glory. It not only symbolizes human liberty and political equality at home, but it means freedom and independence for the long-suffering patriots of Cuba, and complete protection, education, ealightenment, uplifting and ultimate self-government, and the enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty to the millions of Porto Rico and the Philippines. What we have so gloriously done for ourselves we propose most generously to do for them. [Applause.] We have so declared in the platform that we have adopted. A fitting place it is for this party to make such declaration. Here in this magnificent eity of Philadeiphia, where the evidences so abound of the rich blessings the Republican party has brought to the American people; here at the birthplace of the nation, where our own Declaration of Independence was adopted and our Constitution was formed; where Washington and Jefferson and Hancock and John Adams and their illustrious associates wrote their immortal work; here where so many historic memories stir the blood and flush the cheek and excite the sentiments of human liberty and patriotism is indeed a most fitting place for the party of Lincoln and Grant and Carfield and Blaine (applause), the party of union and liberty, for all men to formally dedicate themselves to this great duty.

We are now in the midst of its discharge. We could not turn back if we would, and would not if we could. [Applause.] We are on trial before the world and must triumphantly meet our responsibilities, or ignominiously fail in the presence of mankind. These responsibilities speak to this convention here and now, and command us that we choose to be our candidate and the next President—which is one and the same thing—the best fitted man for the discharge of this great

charge of this great duty in all the Republic [Applause.]

M'KINLEY'S QUALIFICATIONS.

On that point there is no difference of opinion. There is no man in all the nation so well qualified for the trust as the great leader by whom the work has been so far conducted. He has the head, he has the heart, he has the special knowledge and the special experience that qualify him bevond all others. And, Mr. Chairman, he has also the stainless reputation and character and has led the blameless life that endear him to his countrymen and give to him the confidence, the respect, the admiration, the love and the affection of the whole American people. [Applause.] He is an ideal man, representing the highest type of American ottizenship, an ideal candidate and an ideal President. With our banner in his hands it will be carried to triumphant victory in Newmber next. [Applause.]

In the name of all these considerations, not alone on behalf of his beloved State of Ohlo, but on behalf of every other State and Territory here represented and in the name of all Republicans everywhere throughout our jurisdiction, I nominate to be our next candidate for the Presidency, William McKinley.

DEMONSTRATION OVER MAKINLEY.

Senator Foraker's final words, "I nominate to e our next candidate for the Presidency, William McKinley," had scarcely left his lips before that great audience of 15,000 souls was upon its Senator Hanna, upon the ros upon a table with the agility of a schoolboy. He yelled like a Comanche. He has a voice which ounds like the rumbling of a wagon on a corduroy road. The 15,000, women and all, jumped upon their seats. The Californians swung their great bunches of red, white and blue pampas grass. The delegates ripped their tandards from the floor. They lifted them high above their heads. From the standard of the Hawaiian delegation fluttered an American flag. A forest of bright-colored fane moved sharply and quickly above the heads of the great audience. Hats were thrown in the air. So were umbrellas. So were variegated sunshades. The band in one of the galeries started up. You couldn't hear a single note from it. The cheers rolled out and made a noise as of thunder. The yells of the Southerners, screech-like, were heard plercing the

thunder tones. Thousands of tiny America lags were flercely waved. The cheers rolled on and on. It was pandemonium let loose. The din was echoed and echoed from the rafters high in the convention hall. Indeed, it was a thrilling scene The tumultuous applause lasted ten minutes on its first stretch. Permanent Chairman Lodge smashed and crashed with that oaker mallet for order. He might just as well have used a toothpick. The tremendous cheers would not end. The delegates and alternates and the Californians with their pampas grass trophies of red, white and blue marched up to the rostrum. They massed themselves there.

They waved their standards with furious delight. SONGS IN THE OUTBURST The joy of the demonstration was unbounded The thousands began to sing "Glory, Glory Hallelujah!" and the resounding chorus evoked emotional feeling. The standards waved, the housands passed from "Glory, Glory, Hallegreat national song rang out clear and melodious. Again did Senator Lodge attempt to bring about order. He failed utterly. The delegates and the alternates with their standards and the pampas grass trophies marched around the convention hall. As they marched they took up again the refrain, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah!" The multitude joined in. The band changed to "My Country," Tis of Thee. This went on for five minutes longer. By that time Chairman Lodge insisted upon order He swung that oak mallet with vigor. He is an athlete. Crash! crash! crash! bang! bang!

gates and alternates dropped into their seats exhausted. The great audience reluctantly resumed their seats. The scene has been paralleled on only two occasions in the last twenty-five years, once when Cleveland was renominated at Chicago in 1892, and the second time when McKinley

bang!-Senator Lodge insisted upon order

The strains of the bands died away. The dele-

was nominated at St. Louis in 1896. ROOSEVELT ON THE PLATFORM

When order was finally resumed Senator odge announced: "Gov. Roosevelt of the State of New York."

Another great uproar was precipitated upon the convention. The Chief Executive of the Empire State was to second the nomination of President McKinley. The howls of joy that greeted Gov. Roosevelt as he walked with his quick step to the rostrum can hardly be described on paper. You could tell about them to one of your friends, but there was something in the greeting for Roosevelt which was almos fond-like. This convention in every way has shown a sort of affection for him. It has admired him, of course, but amid even that feeling there has been a sort of sentiment of the sin cerest regard for this young and upright and straightforward American citizen. So everybody cheered him and thousands cried "Rocce-

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